Crawford County Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher and Proprietor. JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

VOLUME IX. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1887. NUMBER 1.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Clerk....O. J. Bell
Register....O. J. Bell
Treasurer....Wm. Woodburn
Prosecuting Attorney....J. O. Hadley
Judge of Probate....W. Patterson
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Center Plains....A. C. Wilson
Blaine....Peter Aebli

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. T. Edwards, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend. J. O. HADLEY, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday and fourth Friday in each month. O. PALMER, Post Commander.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

THE JURY DISAGREES.

No Verdict Reached in the Trial of Arensdorf for Shooting Haddock.

Eleven of the Twelve Good Men and True for Acquittal to One for Conviction.

The jury in the case of John Arensdorf, the wealthy brewer who has been on trial at Sioux City for several weeks past for the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock, has been discharged, having been unable to reach an agreement. The jury stood eleven for acquittal to one for conviction. The latter was proof against the appeals and arguments of his eleven obstinate associates, and as they were equally fixed in their opinions, the contest ends in a drawn battle. It has been a protracted and wearisome trial, involving the examination of over one hundred and twenty witnesses, with an immense volume of testimony. That a vast amount of perjury has been committed is apparent to all, as shown by the conflicting testimony. It is not determined when another trial will be had. It is probable it will be in the May term.

[Sioux City telegram.]

Judge Pendleton made the closing argument to the jury for the defense, and Hon. M. D. O'Connell closed for the State. Saturday afternoon the case was given to the jury. The instructions of Judge Lewis to the jury were full and clear, covering every point of law involved in the case. Referring to the question of conspiracy, the Judge said the jury may and should take into consideration all the facts in relation to the prosecution of liquor cases in the courts to close the saloons on or before August 3, the part that Mr. Haddock had taken in those prosecutions, the relations which Arensdorf and his alleged co-conspirators sustained to the prosecution, the appearance of Arendsdorf and his alleged co-conspirators on the streets on the night of the murder, and also the meetings of the saloonkeepers at the various halls prior to that time. Under the indictment, the Judge held, *it was competent to admit* evidence to prove the fact of conspiracy, and if the jury is satisfied that a conspiracy was formed with which he was connected, evidence of the acts or sayings *of conspirators is admissible* whether defendant was present or not. In relation to testimony of accomplices, the Judge instructed that it should be corroborated, and the law says the corroboration must be such as connects or tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime. It may be circumstantial or by witnesses, but it is not essential that it should cover all the matters involved. In proving an alibi, the Judge held, the burden of proof rests upon the defendant. It must be established by preponderence of evidence, and evidence of that nature is to be critically examined and weighed, because of the facilities offered for introduction of manufactured testimony. In closing the Judge administered a severe reproof to one of the jurors, whose actions in court and talk on the streets have been subjects of comment. The Judge spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, at the conclusion of this lengthy case, and as you are about to retire, I ought to thank you for your promptness in attendance and good attention. I think that no case has ever been tried in the courts where attorneys and jurors have made a trial more pleasant. While I may say this with regard to the case and its conduct generally, I feel I would not discharge my duty fully should I fail to call attention to the fact that there is one juror who from the time he was sworn has *shown a stubborn disposition* and apparently no desire to reach the facts in the case. I think that I have never before seen such an exhibition of impatience and unrest as I have seen on the part of one of the jurors in this case. From day to day I have regretted it. I trust now that when that juror is called upon to act in making up a verdict in so important a case as this he will see the propriety and justice of giving that attention and deliberation which every fair and honest mind knows that both the State and defendant are entitled to. Lest this *remark may be misapplied, in view of the fact* that there has been some newspaper comment as to the juror Adair, I may say that the remark is not intended to in any way apply to him. I have been pleased to note that he, with ten other jurors, has given good and respectful attention.

This speech created a sensation in court. The jury went into retirement at 4 o'clock p. m. Saturday, and remained in seclusion until noon Sunday, when Judge Lewis called them into court and asked them if they had decided upon a verdict. Foreman Webster, who was the juror so severely criticised by the Judge in his instructions, answered that they had not. The Judge then said he supposed each of them had decided in his own mind as to what the verdict should be, and they replied that they had. The Judge said that he did not wish to keep the jury out to punish them; but to give them time to deliberate. Foreman Webster said that he did not believe they wanted the case taken from them yet. There was one stubborn man on the jury, but he thought before night they could arrive at a verdict. Juror Dennis O'Connell arose and, addressing the Court, said that he had made up his mind in the case in the fear of God and without any regard to the favor of man. He had considered the case carefully and *wished to do justice as between man and* man and to his country and his God, and if he was kept there three or four weeks he should not change his opinion. The Judge said that, this being the condition *of affairs, it would probably do no good* to keep the jury out longer, and he accordingly discharged them. This leaves the case in the same condition as it was before the trial began, so far as the court is concerned. There is considerable comment on the street upon the action of the Judge, and the friends of Arensdorf are loud in their denunciation, while others say that in view of the statement of Juror O'Connell he was justified. On the first ballot the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. C. G. Goss was the other juror who voted for conviction, but after three ballots he went over to the majority, leaving O'Connell alone.

BIRTH OF A CYCLONE.

An Ohio Farmer Beholds a Strange Spectacle.

[Wheeling (W. Va.) telegram.]

The origin of the whirlwind which devastated a large section of Belmont County, Ohio, a few days ago, has been definitely fixed. A farmer living just north of Lloydsville, a village sixteen miles west of this city, saw the column of dust and leaves rise where two depressions in the rolling ground formed and allowed two *currents of wind to* cross at right angles. A little eddy started, sucking up leaves and dirt, and momentarily increasing in size until it formed a column from the earth, apparently to the sky which advanced with fearful velocity, through an erratic course, in a general easterly direction, the large and upper end keeping a course more nearly straight and the lower end, referred to by eye-witnesses *as the tail*, lashing about, striking a house now and demolishing it, and then not touching the earth for perhaps hundreds of yards.

WAR IN THE COMMONS.

Maj. Saunderson Makes a Grave Charge and Is Called a Liar by Mr. Healy.

To Add to the Confusion, Sexton Reiterates Healy's Point in More Forcible Language.

[London cablegram.]

One of the most exciting incidents in the present Parliament occurred soon after midnight. The debate on the second reading of the crimes bill proceeded decorously enough until Major Saunderson formulated a charge against the Parnellites as being associated with crime and criminals. He named among the latter Patrick Ford, P. J. Sheridan, and Mr. Egan.

Mr. Healy rose to a point of order.

The Speaker replied that Major Saunderson made the gravest charges, but these could be met in debate. He himself was unable to interfere.

Healy responded that he would say what he thought of Saunderson regardless of consequences. If Major Saunderson referred to him, he had no hesitation in saying that Saunderson was a liar. This remark was greeted with rousing Parnellite cheers. The Speaker called upon Healy to withdraw his expression. Healy replied: "I am not entitled to rise until you sit down." The Speaker resumed his chair. Healy again took the floor and said: "I am only able to meet the charge in one way. If you rule Major Saunderson in order, my expression is equally in order. If you rule him out of *order I shall withdraw my expression.*"

The Speaker—"That's not so. Saunderson made a charge of the gravest nature. The responsibility rests entirely with himself. It is his duty to prove it if he can. I can not allow the expression you used."

Healy repeated that Saunderson was a liar. A great uproar arose. The Speaker again called upon Healy to withdraw. Healy refused. The Speaker thereupon named him, and W. H. Smith moved that Healy be suspended.

Mr. Redmond jumped up and shouted: "I say he is a liar, too."

The House divided on the motion to suspend Healy, which was carried—118 to 52.

When the vote was announced Healy walked out of the House, applauded by all of the Parnellites, who stood up, waving their hats, and raising cheer after cheer.

Mr. Sexton demanded that the gentleman should withdraw his statement that he had been the associate of murderers. The Major demurred. Sexton then, in excited tones, looking toward Saunderson, said: "You are a willful, cowardly liar, and if I had you outside *the doors of this House* I would cram your words down your throat."

The Speaker promptly directed that Mr. Sexton withdraw his offensive expression, intimating that otherwise he would be compelled, *with great pain, to take the same* couse as he had done in the case of Mr. Healy. Mr. Sexton replied that if Major Saunderson would withdraw the charge he would withdraw his language. The Speaker having appealed to the Major the latter made an explanation which satisfied Mr. Sexton.

Maj. Saunderson resumed his speech. He said that Sexton was present at a meeting at which Egan was made Secretary of the Clan-na-Gael, which was a murder society of America.

Sexton rose to a point of order.

The Speaker advised Saunderson to withdraw the offensive expression. Another scene of confusion ensued, Saunderson repeating his words, whereupon Sexton shouted: "The honorable gentleman is again a liar."

The Speaker again called upon both members to withdraw their offensive remarks, which they did.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Five Persons Killed Near Chicago by the Collapse of a Water-Tank.

The Great Reservoir Weakened by the Collision of Two Freight Trains.

[Chicago special.]

A terrible and peculiar accident occurred Sunday afternoon at Palatine, a station twenty-six miles northeast of Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. By the bursting of a large railroad water-tank five men were killed outright and four were seriously injured. At an early hour in the morning two freight trains collided at Palatine. The engines were wrecked and a number of cars demolished and hurled from the track. The collision occurred directly beside a large watertank which stands near the depot. The ground was torn up, and some of the supports must have been lowered. The water-tank had a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and contained at the time about 80,000 gallons. A wrecking train was sent out from Chicago, and a large force of men set to work to clear up the wreck. As it was Sunday, and the people of the village and neighborhood were idle, a large crowd of men and boys gathered around the scene of the wreck, watching the work of the wrecking hands. As the greatest amount of work was being done right beside *the water-tank, the largest* crowd of spectators collected there. Men and boys stood around and under the water-tank, and leaned against the large posts supporting it. Suddenly *there was a report, in volume as loud as* the discharge of ten ordinary pieces of musketry, and the structure collapsed. The great sides of the tank were forced outward, the hoops parted like threads, and, under the weight of 80,000 gallons of water, the heavy, water-soaked timbers and wrought iron descended on the heads of the unfortunates underneath. It would be impossible to picture the sight. Hemmed under the parted tank, and for a moment totally submerged in the deluge that followed, were the people caught in the crush. When the water had flowed off—the work of but a second—five men, instantly killed, could be seen through the crevices of the piled-up staves.

The following are those who were killed and injured: Edward Wenke, of Palatine, killed; William Garms, of Palatine, killed; George Myer, boy, of Arlington Heights, killed; William Myer, brother of the preceding, of Arlington Heights, killed; Frederick Boeger, of Arlington Heights, killed; John Asmusl, of Palatine, crushed about the head, probably fatal; Charles Storms, a boy, of Palatine, probably fatally injured; Augustus Fisher, of Palatine, severely bruised; unknown man, of Palatine, badly bruised. Half a dozen others received minor injuries, but were able to get to their homes.

Of the 48,000 votes cast in the last election in Washington Territory, 15,000 were cast by women.

CLEVELAND SAYS NO.

Sensational Statement Published by a Leading Western Democratic Journal.

The President Will Not Under Any Circumstances Accept a Second Term.

A special dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis *Republican* gives this rather startling information:

President Cleveland neither wishes nor will accept a renomination. This will be startling information to the country, setting at rest the important question of a second term, now the subject of interested consideration in political circles everywhere. The correspondent of the *Republican* has the highest possible authority for the statement, however, and it can be depended upon as strictly and entirely true. It comes from the President himself, who made a declaration to this effect Wednesday to a prominent Democratic Senator from one of the Western States, who is one of especial intimacy at the White House. The President spoke with so much deliberate earnestness and such studied emphasis that the Senator with whom he was talking is certain there is no reason to question his perfect and entire sincerity. His manner, no less than his words, indicated that the declaration was simply the decision of a firm resolution which had resulted from careful consideration of all phases of the matter. The President said he had not given any intimation of his feelings to the representatives of the press for the simple reason that he felt nothing he might say about not wishing or being willing to take a second term would be believed. "I hardly expect anybody to believe it," he said, "except my wife, but it is so none the less."

Continuing, he added: "Everything I do, every appointment I make, they think it is to secure re-election. On the contrary, I am counting the days that remain until my release from office, just as if I were a prisoner in confinement." No man, he said, could endure the severe strain of such labor, at once physical and mental, for a longer period than four years without risk of permanent injury to his health. For these reasons he could not think of a continuance of his term beyond the four years he has now half completed. Nothing, he said to his Senatorial visitor, would persuade him to alter this resolution, which he had deliberately formed. He did not want a second term, and he *did not believe* there were any obligations of public duty which could require him to forego his personal wishes.

The Senator, who has repeated this significant conversation to his friends, says that while the President was not talking for the purpose of getting his views about re-election before the public, there was no intimation that he desired his words to be regarded as confidential. The Senator has spoken freely of the interview to personal friends without any injunction of secrecy, and it is not unlikely this private discussion of the matter will eventually provoke *some formal* and public utterance by the President. The Senator is quite sure there was none of the coy strategy of the artful politician who thinks by this device to appear as being sought by rather than seeking the office in this disavowal of second-term ambition by President Cleveland. He is convinced that every word is meant for just what it implies, and that it will be wholly useless to plan the next campaign on the basis of a renomination of Cleveland.

The President was specific and decided in saying he could not be induced by any possible *considerations to change his mind*, that there was nothing in the way of argument which could be brought to bear to alter a resolution determined alike by every consideration of personal comfort and happiness and by the most conscientious regard for what could fairly be asked of him as a patriotic servant of the people.

SWEPT BY STORMS.

Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Kentucky Devastated by Terrific Winds.

Scores of Men, Women, and Children Instantly Killed by Flying Debris.

In Missouri.

[Nevada (Mo.) special.]

A terrific cyclone swept over this (Vernon) county Thursday night, dealing death and destruction wherever it struck. Fences, houses, barns, and everything in the line of the storm, which was about half a mile wide, were picked up, rent into splinters, and cast down hundreds of yards away. These were torn up by the roots. Over thirty houses were destroyed, and about fifteen persons killed. Reliable news has only been received from Osage Township, *and it is thought that the death-roll* will be swelled to over seventy-five.

In Arkansas.

[Clarksville (Ark.) special.]

A terrible cyclone passed over this country from west to east, from two to three miles wide, Friday morning, doing fearful damage. Houses and fences were demolished as if they had been constructed of straw. Six persons were killed and a number of others more or less injured. The loss to farmers in buildings, fences, stocks, and growing crops is very heavy. All the farms are lying open, and many families will suffer if not aided at once.

In Kansas.

[Prescott (Kansas) special.]

A terrible cyclone swept this place Thursday evening. There were fifteen killed at different points throughout the county, and an incalculable amount of damage was done to all kinds of property. Prescott was literally wiped out of existence, not a single building being left standing to mark the site of a once prosperous and thriving place. Reports are coming in from all over the country of damage by the terrible storm. Hail fell all over the county, some stones measuring thirteen inches in circumference. The force of the storm was appalling, and wonderful freaks were performed by the wind. It is reported that several persons were killed in Blue Mound and Mapleton.

In Kentucky.

[Cincinnati special.]

A tornado swept through a portion of Kentucky, south of Cincinnati, Friday *morning. At Paris*, while a violent rainstorm, with thunder and lightning, was in progress, a continuous rumbling sound was heard, which proved to be a tornado, which passed in a few minutes, leaving a track 400 yards wide in which trees were leveled and houses unroofed. No loss of life is reported. The damage to property is heavy.

In Texas.

[Blossom Prairie (Texas) special.]

A cyclone passed over this town Friday morning, doing much damage. No lives were lost. The storm moved north, passing through the town in about four minutes. *Nearly every business house in the* village was moved from its foundation. Several dwellings were unroofed. Great damage was done to fences and orchards in the country.

Storm Damages at Other Points.

Windows were smashed at Centralia, Ill., by huge hailstones, the storm being followed a few hours later by a heavy fall of rain. A heavy snowstorm occurred Friday in Northwestern Wisconsin. Seven inches fell at Eau Claire, and at Ashland trains were blocked. A fierce gale piled the snow into drifts. Snow and sleet storms are also reported from portions of Minnesota and Dakota, followed by cold weather, which will retard seed planting, already ten days or two weeks late. An ice gorge at Montreal caused a sudden rise of four feet in the St. Lawrence, *doing considerable* damage.

BASE-BALL.

Lively Times Predicted for the Season of 1887 on the Green Diamond.

Hard Hitting and Active Base-Running Among the Products of the New Rules.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

The American Association teams played the first championship games of the base-ball season of 1887 on the 15th of April, and on the 28th of April the first championship games of the present season will take place between the teams of the National League. Thus within a few days both the great base-ball organizations of the country will have launched upon their season's contest for the capture of their respective pennants, with every indication that the games will be attended by even a more remarkable degree of interest than has marked the progress of the contests through any seasons past. As in past years at the commencement of the season, speculation is rife among admirers of the game everywhere as to the relative strength, the probable position of the teams at the end of the season, and the character of the fight *they will make, with a strong favoring,* of course, of the team belonging to the city from which such admirers may hail.

There is a good deal of speculation among players, as well as patrons of the *game, regarding the probable effect of the* new rules. As a rule the players, particularly pitchers, condemn the new pitching rules. They render the pitcher's work harder, make more work for the fielders, and prolong the length of the game. Outsiders, however, seem pleased with the new arrangement. Spectators who pay to witness base-ball games like to see plenty of action. They like to see plenty of hard hitting and lively base-running. From every indication they are likely to get a surfeit of both this season. Heavy batting and daring base-running will be the feature of the games, and large scores will be the result. The lovers of the game will seldom see any scores like 2 to 1, or any "Chicagos." The new rules were made so that the whole nine might play ball and not the pitcher. Last season the fielders had very little to do, and seldom won any applause, which made them feel that they were no more than automatons. Now they will have a chance to show how nimble they are. The games will take more time to play than they did under the old rules, because the pitchers can very seldom retire the three men in one, two, three style. The twirlers will have to work very hard to earn a record, as they must either allow a man to hit the ball or give him a base, but which will count just the same as if a man had knocked the cover off the ball. What most of the players grumble at is the four strike system, which they say will help to make poor batters' *records as large as those who handle* the bat freely. The heavy hitters of the League say that if a man can't hit a ball in three trials he ought never step to the plate. Three strikes and out is a regular household word, and it will be a long time before the people will get acquainted with four strikes. The patrons of the game will find that these rules were adopted to show the energy of each and every man on the team, and if they are given a fair trial they will suit everybody.

President Nick Young, of the National League, was asked not long ago if he anticipated any trouble with the new rules, and he promptly replied: "I do not. These rules were not formulated until they were thoroughly discussed in all their bearings by the managers and the most prominent players in the profession. Of course they will be experimental to a certain extent, but they are in many respects superior to the old rules, and will conduce very materially to make the contests more exciting and attractive. If, however, after a satisfactory trial, they should prove a failure—which I do not expect—they can be easily changed by a special meeting of the League committee, which has full power to make whatever changes may be deemed expedient."

In Spalding's Guide, which has just been issued in this city, President Young is allowed two pages to give his "Points on Scoring." The points are in the nature of the advice which the teacher of a kindergarten school usually gives his pupils, and to infant scorers may prove valuable.

HOME. PLATE. PITCHER'S BOX. 3. 2. 1.

About a dozen ideas are abroad regarding the proper position of a pitcher under the new rules. The correct style is illustrated. The general impression is that the pitcher must keep both of his feet firm on the ground *from the moment* he takes his position until the ball has been delivered. This is not so, as will be seen by the accompanying diagram.

No. 1 is the pitcher's position for right foot.

No. 2 is the pitcher's position for left foot.

No. 3 is the place he makes his step with the left foot when delivering the ball.

A right-handed pitcher stands with his left foot a little to the left of his right, which must rest on the rear line of the pitcher's box. The ball has to be held in plain view of the umpire, then the preliminary arm motion is brought into play, and, as the ball is delivered, the step from No. 2 to No. 3 is taken.

Notes of the Game.

SPALDING'S Official Base-Ball Guide for 1887 surpasses all of its predecessors in the great amount of valuable *information* it contains. It is embellished with cuts of President Spalding, M. J. Kelly, Roger Connor, James O'Rourke, Dan Brouthers, and A. C. Anson. The Guide enters upon its second *decade as a standard hand-book* of the national game. It may be said to open up a new era in the history of the game, as it presents for the first time a new code of playing rules which govern every *professional club in the country.* A feature of the Guide for 1887 is the explanatory appendix to each class of rules of the new code. Another specialty is the monthly records of the championship contests of the *two leading organizations* of the country.

THE grand stand of the Athletic Club of Philadelphia is fitted up with opera chairs, and the stand looks very much like a theater.

THE profits of the Chicago Club last season were a little more than $15,000. Add to this $13,000 realized from sale of players and the treasury has about $30,000 from which to declare a dividend of 20 per cent. and leave enough to run the club for a while.

THE interstate commerce law makes it cost the League clubs about $2,500 more for traveling expenses.

MORRILL, of the Bostons, is a church member; White, of the Detroits, is a deacon in an Ohio church; Radford, of the Metropolitans; O'Rourke, of the New Yorks; and Sunday, of the Chicagos, are all church members, and will never enter a ball-field or club-room on Sunday.

A BUSY LIFE ENDED.

Alexander Mitchell, the Milwaukee Millionaire, Expires in a New York Hotel.

Bronchial Troubles and Heart Disease Cause His Death, Which Is Rather Sudden.

[New York special.]

Alexander Mitchell, President of the *Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad*, died at his rooms in the Hoffman House, in this city, on Tuesday afternoon. He had been gradually losing strength for two months, but the illness which resulted in his death began only a week ago.

Mr. Mitchell some months ago determined to withdraw from active business pursuits, and Dec. 1 last, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Kean, his old pastor, he started from Milwaukee in his private car for a trip to his winter home, in Florida, whither Mrs. Mitchell had gone some time before. At his magnificent place, "Villa Alexandria," just at the head of the St. Johns River, he devoted himself to the pleasures of a winter resort, spending much time out of doors and getting far more exercise than he had ever had before. Yet, although he seemed to be in the best of spirits, he steadily lost flesh. He had always been one of the most methodical of men, and the change told on him.

Three weeks ago Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Kean left Florida, reaching this city April 2, and going immediately to the Hoffman House. Two days later Mr. Mitchell complained of feeling unwell and developed feverish symptoms, but he soon recovered and was able to go down town, although the feverish condition returned at intervals. *His son, John L. Mitchell, had joined him* in the meantime, and with his son and a party of friends Mr. Mitchell heard Patti sing at the Metropolitan Opera House last Wednesday *night. Sitting in the front* of the box he was probably exposed to a draft, for before the last act he complained of illness and left the opera house. So weak was he when his carriage reached the hotel that he had to be assisted to his room. After that he never left his bed. Dr. Edward Bradley, his physician, found that he was suffering from a malarial trouble and bronchial pneumonia, from which he failed to rally. He sunk into a state of coma Monday evening and never recovered consciousness. Death resulted from asphyxia, caused by bronchial pneumonia.

Alexander Mitchell was born Oct. 18, 1817, in the parish of Elion, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His father was a farmer, and the early days of the future financier were passed in the same avocation. For two years he studied law at Aberdeen, and then went into a bank at Peterhead and remained there until he came to Milwaukee in May, 1839, when, in company with George Smith, of Chicago, he organized the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, an institution that was in reality a bank, although not called one on account of the law then in force. The bills of this company were the only reliable paper currency the Territory had for many years, yet despite the times every dollar was redeemed when presented.

It is as a manager and promoter of railroads that the deceased was best known to the world, he having been for years at the head of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, a corporation that controls more miles of road than any other in the world.

Politically Mr. Mitchell was originally a Whig, then he joined the Republicans in electing Lincoln and prosecuting the war, afterward joining with the Democrats in support of President Johnson. Since then his party sent him to Congress in 1870 and 1872, and would have continued him there had he not declined further office. He was one of the delegates that nominated Mr. Tilden, and was one of his most ardent supporters. In 1879 the Democrats wanted him to be a candidate for Governor, but he declined.

Mr. Mitchell is survived by a wife, a son, John L., an adopted daughter, Mrs. Dr. Mackie of this city, and a sister and brother living in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Mr. Mitchell's estate is variously estimated at from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000.

FOUND GUILTY.

The Jury Believe that Schwartz and Watt Killed Kellogg Nichols.

Such Is the Termination of the Prolonged Express-Robbery Trial at Morris, Ill.

[Morris (Ill.) special.]

After a trial lasting thirty days, Schwartz and Watt have been declared by a jury of twelve good men and true guilty of the murder of Kellogg Nichols, and their punishment fixed at imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. When the jury retired, on Tuesday afternoon, it was the general opinion that there would be a disagreement. After a seclusion of a little more than five hours word was sent to Judge Dibell that they had reached a conclusion. A few minutes afterward they filed into court. When Judge Dibell said: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" E. H. Robinson, the oldest juror on the panel, arose and handed the verdict to the Sheriff, who passed it up to the court. Judge Dibell scanned it, and then read it: "We, the jury, find Newton Watt guilty of the murder of Kellogg Nichols in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix his penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life." The verdict as to Schwartz was then read. It finds him also guilty in the manner and form charged, and fixes his penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for his natural life. Each juror then in turn *ratified the* verdict.

There was a death-like silence in the court-room. Watt was sitting near his brother, with his arms resting on the table, *still gazing steadily at the jury.* Schwartz sat near his father with his hands clasped across his breast, gazing away from the jury, seemingly insensible to their presence and verdict. Neither of the men mani*fested the slightest emotion.* Watt talked with his brother and smiled when spoken to by his attorney. Schwartz was more serious when his counsel approached him, but a slight, reluctant smile gathered on his countenance. The Court thanked the jury for the attention during the trial and dismissed them.

The murder of Kellogg Nichols, for which Schwartz and Watt were convicted, occurred the night of March 12, 1886. Nichols, was express messenger on the Rock Island train running out of Chicago. He was killed in the car, near Morris, and the safe opened and rifled of a package of money containing about $20,000.

A COOK once replied to a lady who was always complaining of the dirt in the kitchen. "Well, mum, it's that nasty 'orrid sun as makes, all the dirt. In my last place we had a snug kitchen down-stairs and never seed the sun, and it never were dirty."

LIGHTNING conductors were first set up for the protection of buildings by Franklin shortly after 1752.

BEES were introduced in Boston in 1670, and have since spread over the American continent.

The Avalanche

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For three months....40

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

THE Senate occupied nearly the entire day on the 15th inst. discussing the Sharp bill relating to interest on State swamp land, and endeavoring to remedy certain abuses by which it is claimed the money received is diverted from its proper course. In 1850 Congress granted these lands to the State, the proceeds of the sale of which were to be applied to internal improvements. The Legislature subsequently set apart 50 per cent. of the proceeds for the benefit of the primary school fund. Mr. Sharp's bill aims to apply the entire amount in the same direction. The amount of such lands undisposed of is considerable and the benefit to the fund would be very large. No conclusion was reached. The House bill to organize the township of Lake in Roscommon County, and the House bill to incorporate the village of Hancock, Houghton County, passed the Senate. In the House bills were passed to amend the act establishing free schools in the city of Grand Rapids; to organize the township of Lake from a portion of the township of Gerrishin, Roscommon County; to amend the charter of the village of Zeland in Ottawa County; to make appropriation from the State swamp land to drain marsh and overflowed lands in Alpena, Saginaw County; to establish a board of assessment and review for the city of East Saginaw; to authorize the city of Kalamazoo to erect a building for and maintain a city hospital; to amend the charter of the city of Holland, Ottawa County. Adverse reports were made upon bills providing for fire extinguishers in sleeping coaches and to prohibit the use of stoves in passenger coaches, and to regulate the height of drawheads from the rails upon the railroads in the State. Both branches adjourned until the 18th.

THE Cole insurance bill, providing that insurance pools or boards of underwriters shall not be lawful, passed the House April 19. The special appropriation asked for the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids has been cut down to $3,300 by the Ways and Means Committee. They cut out the hospital, dog-house, and barns. The Alma bill is again up. It failed of passage in the House recently by a single vote. The Manley State text-book bill was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Labor Interests. Its author declared that the Committee on Education was prejudiced against the bill, and would not give it a fair show. The Senate again considered Sharp's swamp land bill. It was tabled by agreement. The Senate also considered and passed the university appropriation bill, including $20,000 for a gymnasium building and outfit.

A GENUINE sensation was unearthed during the session of the House of Representatives on April 20. Clerk Crossman read a communication addressed to Speaker Markey which proved to be the sworn affidavit of Fred L. Eaton, ex-City Attorney of Saginaw City, charging Milo H. Dakin, Representative from the Saginaw district, with bribery in connection with the Saginaw City charter bill. He charges that Mr. Dakin stated that certain members of the Legislature would have to be "seen" in order to pass the bill, and that he gave a list of the members and the amount of the purchase price. The *list accompanied the affidavit*, and includes the following members: E. Baker, Baldwin, Bentley, Burr, Dunbar, Englemann, McCormick, and O'Keefe, each $5; Crocker, Dickerson, Herrington, Manly, Perkins, and T. H. Williams, each $10; Rumsey, $25. The reading created a most profound sensation, and a committee of investigation was ordered, consisting of Messrs. Chapman, Goodrich, Thompson, Pierce, and Snow. An exciting discussion was had as to the proper treatment to accord to Representative Dakin. He finally filed a statement denying the charges *most emphatically, that it might go on the record* with them. The House passed a bill to compel factories to provide blowers for emery wheels to carry dust away from the persons working at them; also the Senate bill repealing the act of last session which provides that the several counties should be paid for the swamp lands taken from them by past appropriations. The Senate's session was devoted to considering Detroit charter amendments.

MR. HUBBELL'S bill appropriating $120,000 for a mining school at Houghton, passed the Senate April 21. Another bill went through making an appropriation of $40,000 for the current expenses of 1887-8. The House passed the following bills: Fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent. for a longer or shorter period, with permission to raise to 10 per cent. if in writing; to make an appropriation for the State Blind School; to authorize the incorporation of the Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic; making an appropriation of $18,000 to purchase additional land for the use of the Michigan Insane Asylum; to provide for a State agency for the care of juvenile offenders; to amend an act to revise the charter of East Saginaw City. The special investigating committee upon the charges against Representative Dakin made a report recommending that Dakin be given an opportunity to defend himself against a charge so serious, which, if sustained, must lead to his expulsion, and that he be allowed to appear in person and with counsel, and subpœna witnesses and procure whatever testimony he desires; the committee to present articles of impeachment; the House to sit as a committee, with the Speaker in the chair and with open doors. The report was adopted and April 26 fixed for the hearing. The committee subsequently filed articles of impeachment.

Stanton and the President.

We quote the following anecdote from "Recollections of Secretary Stanton," by a clerk of the War Department, in the *Century*: "When Mr. Stanley, *of North Carolina*, was appointed Military Governor of his State, the Secretary of War caused to be filled out one of the blank forms used for notifying military nominees of their appointment to office by the President, and when he had signed it and caused the seal of the Department of War to be attached to it, he concluded that it would be well to have the sign-manual of the President affixed to the instrument. He sent the commission to the White House, with the request that the President would sign and return it immediately. Mr. Lincoln took the document and read it over carefully, and then began turning and twisting it about, as though in search of something. At last he handed it to the bearer and said, ironically:

"'Did Mr. Stanton say *where* I was to put my signature?'

"'No, sir,' replied the astonished clerk.

"'Can *you* tell me,' asked the President, 'whereabouts on this paper I am to put my signature?'

The clerk looked at the commission and saw the ample signature of Mr. Stanton immediately at the foot of the body of the instrument, with the counter-signature of the Adjutant General to the left. He saw also a neat, snug-looking white space beneath the signmanual of the Secretary of War which Mr. Lincoln might have occupied to advantage had he seen fit, but the clerk was politic, and replied:

"'I don't see any place provided for your signature, Mr. President,' and was proceeding to explain how the omission obviously came about when the President interrupted him and said, in a dignified tone:

"'Take the paper back to the Secretary of War, with my compliments, and say that the President will promptly sign any *proper* commission that may be sent to him for Governor Stanley or anybody else.'"

THE term "blue stocking," applied to literary ladies, was originally conferred on a society comprising both sexes in 1760. Benjamin Stillingfleet, the naturalist, who was a prominent member of this society, wore blue stockings; hence the name.

MAGROFF first produced sugar from the white beet root in 1747, and in 1799 M. Achard produced excellent sugar from it. Thence was developed the great beet-sugar industry in France.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1887.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Inter-State Commerce law when first framed and introduced in Congress, apparently met with the opposition of the railroad lobby, and much ado was made in subsidized dailies over the financial injury it would do the railway corporations. Somehow the people accepted the proposed law as a powerful weapon against these corporate monopolies and applauded the gentlemen in Congress who orated eloquently in favor of the bill. Now that the workings of the new law are manifested, it is evident beyond all question that the railroads alone are the ones benefited by it. That these corporations, by a shrewd appearance of opposition, really secured the passage of the bill, is almost beyond doubt. Higher rates of freight, a strict enforcement of the baggage weight limitation, unyielding tenacity in the matter of passagenger rates—all these will work against hundreds of commercial enterprises, and serve to handicap the prosperous period on which the country seems to have entered. The next financial crisis will be traceable to the Inter-State Commerce law, as readily as a meadow brook to the spring that is its source. —*Detroit Commercial Advertiser.*

For a town of 1,000 inhabitants Gaylord, Otsego County, has hardly its equal in the state for officeholders. It is peculiarly situated, the main street being the dividing line between two townships so that on each side of the street there are the officers of that town. Then the village officers are selected from both sides of the street. Then the county officers have hitherto been taken from this town. And lastly a state senator and representative were nominated from this town. Taking into consideration the fact that there are only about 300 voters, and the number of officeholders to the square voting inch is something immense.

"America for Americans."

The Watchword of a New Party Largely Composed of Knights of Labor.

A Philadelphia telegram to the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette says: A new political party is announced, not as being in embryo, but born long ago, and now pledged to the extent that it proposes to take wing in the next presdential campaign. Its watchword will be "America for Americans." Few people suspect the strength of the new organization, which is largely composed of Knights of Labor, the patriotic sons of America, and members of various unions, all, however, "native Americans." It is said that over 300,000 signatures have already indorsed the principles of the new party, and that before the summer is over a million names will be subscribed to the platform, whose chief plank will be a demand for the reduction of immigration. The movement has been secret save its minor manifestations in California. The large increase of adherents is expected through the many thousands of names secured to a petition now in circulation in various lodges throughout the country asking from the judges of Illinois the execution of the death sentence against the Chicago anarchists. This information came to a reporter from an authoritative source.

Fruit Growing for Women.

A Massachusetts woman, having an hour or two each day to spare from housework, and wishing to earn a little money, decided to try raising strawberries for market. Her piece of land was fifty-seven feet long, and averaged fifty-seven feet wide. The plants were well taken care of through the season, and the last of October the bed received a final hoeing, and a little later the plants were mulched about two inches deep with pine needles. Before the picking season commenced, she bargained with a market-man, a mile and a half distant, to take all her berries, by allowing him, as his share, 4 cents a basket for all berries sold for 20 cents and over, and 3 cents for those bringing less. In picking, she was careful to put in only sound fruit, to have as large berries at the bottom of the basket as on top, and to have them heaped as high as the crate would allow. It being a poor year for strawberries, owing to drought, which did not affect her low ground, she received good prices. None were sold for less than 15 cents a basket. The entire crop sold was 350 baskets, for which she received $52.80. Expenses were $21.55, leaving a net profit of $31.25. —*American Agriculturist for May.*

A Robbery Story.

A story is afloat to the effect that on Saturday evening H. C. Rockafellow drew, at Mio, about $550.00 in money, which he collected as Sheriff for the township of Elmer and carried it to his farm in that township for the purpose of turning it over to the newly elected township treasurer. On Sunday night the money was in a large pocketbook in the pocket of his coat hanging over the head of his bed, but in the morning it was missing. Mr. Rockafellow found the pocketbook in the middle of the road with a quantity of papers which it contained. The thieves only left one bill in the book, a 20, which Mr. Rockafellow says is a counterfeit.

We have the positive authority of reliable men who have talked with Rockafellow on the subject, but we cannot resist the conclusion that somebody is putting up a large joke. It is so absurd to believe that a thief could do such a thing in the teeth of a big, ugly dog,—that he would throw a pocketbook in the middle of a highway,—that he would leave no tracks,—detect counterfeit 20s by starlight, and escape without even provoking a search, that we only publish it because it has already in various forms obtained credence. With all his weakness and unfitness for the office he holds we have never yet believed he would put up a job for his own gain, and unless the matter developes we can only regard it as a joke.—*Northern Mail.*

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Apr. 22, '87.

There is a dearth of news in Washington just at this moment, and public attention is concentrating upon the National Drill, which is only a few weeks off now. Preparations at the camp ground and drill ground are under way, the list of entries for participation in the contest is quite large, and the indications are that there will be an immense crowd to witness the novel event, as well as a grand gathering of citizen soldiery.

The largest meeting of the bench and bar ever held in this city, took place at the City Hall through respect to the of the late Judge Carter. The death of the Chief Justice removes an historic and prominent figure from the District bench, and from Washington's list of notable men. He was a political power in the early days of the republican party, the close friend and adviser of President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and other republican leaders, and has been at the head of the District bench since its creation. He was a man of profound political sagacity and spotless personal character, while his powers as a speaker might be characterized by breadth of information, brightness of wit, and force of diction, the effect of which was scarcely lessened, if at all, by a stammering delivery.

In regard the vacancy caused by the Judge's death, which will be filled soon by the President, a member of the bar said that the lawyers of the District were so much disgusted because their wishes were not consulted in the last appointment that it was doubtful what action they would take or whether the would take any. He referred to the appointment of Judge Montgomery, Cleveland's late commissioner of Patents, who failed so signally in that capacity that he felt compelled to resign and seek asylum rest in another branch of the service.

Rev. Dr. Burchard has been on a visit to Washington but did not go to the White House, as most visitors to the Capitol do. He is the clergyman, you remember who distinguished himself during the Presidential campaign of '84 by characterizing the Democratic party as the party of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." He preached last Sunday in Rev. Dr. Newman's Church, the Metropolitan, and was the object of a good deal of curious attention, the people being anxious to see the man of "the three R's." His friends, including the President's pastor, (Dr. Sunderland) insisted upon his calling upon Mr. Cleveland for whom he was accused of having done so much, but he declined to go.

Three times a week at one o'clock, P. M. President Cleveland comes down to the East Room to shake hands with the people who have gathered there for this purpose. The crowd, which is composed principally of visitors to the city, and is controlled as to size, much by the weather, averages from one to four hundred persons each day. Usually the reception passes off without any incident of note, but not always to the President's satisfaction. For instance yesterday he was very much annoyed by half a dozen newspaper youths who stood near him and commented upon the callers attending his reception. Their remarks were audible and they had something to say about every individual who passed by. Of course such conduct was totally devoid of good breeding and full of unkindness of spirit, and the president administered to the group of would be wits only rebuked in his power, which was to turn and look reproachfully at them several times.

Among the many memorable anniversaries connected with that exciting period at the close of the war with which the past week has been full, was that of Emancipation. The day is always celebrated in the District of Columbia with considerable display, and this time preparations were made for unusually large festivities. Just at the appointed hour they were to have commenced with unprecedent "pomp and circumstance," everything collapsed with a pitiless rainfall, and our colored citizens got little satisfaction out of their parade. Plumes drooped, sashes were bedragged, and banners dripping and wet refused to play on the breeze. Only a section of the long procession that was to have been fell into line and passed in review by the President.

Two Beautiful Flowers.

"It is probable that nature has gone nearly or quite to its limit in the production of this flower," is what has been said of the new Fuchsia "Phenomenal" which has been recently offered to the public. In respect to strength and robustness of growth, it is one of the best of all the double blooming varieties. The tube and sepals of the flower are a bright carmine; corolla a bright violet, shading to purple, and the flower is larger than that of any other sort. Said a lady who had one last year, "it has had thirty full blown flowers, and now has seventy buds. It is greatly admired by all who see it." For a shady nook around the house, on the door-step, or elsewhere, no flower gives more satisfaction than a spotted Fuchia. The other flower we desire to speak of is a Rose, "Little White Pet." Just think of a Rose bush, one branch of which will have fifty to one hundred buds and blooms at one time. For bedding it is the most valuable of any variety, forming one solid mass of bloom, getting better each year, and perfectly hardy, besides being also adapted to house culture. *Vick's Floral Guide* tells all about these and hundreds of other flowers. Send ten cents to James Vick, Seedman, Rochester, N. Y., and you will receive this beautiful work, from which you can order the plants named above, and they will be sent to you by mail and delivered as fresh as when taken from the greenhouse.

Not Walk.

Jabe Mathias was a good soldier, but one day Jabe threw his musket on the ground, seated himself by the roadside, and exclaimed, with great vehemence:

"I cannot walk another step! I'm broke down!"

"Get up, man!" exclaimed the captain. "Don't you know the Yankees are following us? They'll git you, sure."

"Can't help it," said Jabe; "I'm done for. I'll not walk another step.

In a moment there was a fresh rattle of musketry and a renewed crash of shells. Suddenly Jabe appeared on crest of the hill, moving like a hurricane, and followed by a cloud of dust. As he dashed past his captain, the officer yelled:

"Hello, Jabe! Thought you wasn't going to walk."

"*Walk!*" shrieked Jabe, as he hit the dust with increased vigor. "You don't call this *walking*, do you?"—*Savannah News.*

Circumstances Alter Cases.

A farmer hired a man to help work the farm. One summer day, when labor was scarce, the two were mowing in the field, and several larks flew up.

"Look at those big cranes," said the hired man.

"Those are not cranes; they are only larks," said the farmer, somewhat surprised.

"If you don't say they are cranes, I'll knock off work right now," said the hired man.

As the farmer could get nobody at that time to take the hired man's place he was obliged to yield to the whim of the menial.

"Yes," said the farmer, "I see now that they are cranes, but they are not big cranes; they are only half-grown cranes."

The hired man was satisfied with this concession. Some months afterwards, the hired man still being in the employment of the farmer the latter said at dinner one day, as he poured out a glass of water:

"Here is some very fine beer."

"That's no beer; that's only water," replied the hired man.

"If you don't say it is beer you can tender your resignation, for I don't want any offensive partisans about the place."

The hired man knew very well that he couldn't get another situation at that time of the year, so he tasted the water, and cheerfully indorsed the administration, saying:

"Of course it's beer, but it hasn't got much body to it."

Having thus convinced the president that he was sound on the goose question the hired man was allowed to retain his position.—*Texas Siftings*

To Humble Family Pride.

"Why do you want to run for alderman?" was asked of a young man afflicted with the mania last night. "To humble family pride, my dear boy," was the answer. "I think I am a pretty good fellow, and so does my family. After the election is over I am going to compile all the bad things said about me and with Pooh-Bah exclaim: 'Ah, family pride, take that!' Every time I get too exaulted opinions of myself I take that prescription. It will prevent my floating into the ether some time."—*Elmira Gazette.*

Patents Granted

To citizens of Michigan during the past week, and reported expressly for the AVALANCHE, by C. A. Snow & Co. Patent lawyers, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

C. F. Beebe, Orion, fence; J. M. Bulkley, Monroe, pail cover; A. B Harford, Kalamazoo, two wheeled vehicle; A. Lyon, Detroit, carpet beater; C. Miller, Muskegon, uniting the ends of band saws; L. C. Norris, Bay City, book holder; C. W. Noyes, Kalamazoo, two wheeled vehicle; D. O. Paige, Detroit, safe; D. B. Peck, Jackson, dish washing machine; W. D. Rumsey, Detroit, two wheeled vehicle; E. O. Shepard, Detroit, Cornet; I. A. Turner, Detroit, steam engine.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Billiousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents Try it.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by N. H. TRAVER.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; every body said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this great Discovery for Consumption free at Dr. N. H. TRAVER'S Drug Store.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Dippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have offered their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at TRAVER'S Drug Store.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, EAST SAGINAW, MICH., Mar. 24, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Crawford County, Mich., at Grayling, on the 13th day of May, 1887, viz: George A. Wager of Grayling, Crawford Co. Mich., for the S ½ of N W ¼ E ½ S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ Sec. 34, Tp 28, N R 4 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Coventry Holloway A. Buck, Eli Forbush and William H. Sherman of Grayling P. O.

CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.

Mar. 31st, w8.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, EAST SAGINAW, MICH., Apr. 5th, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Crawford Co. Mich., at Grayling, on the 14th day of May 1887, viz: Frank Hankinson, of Maple Forest, Crawford Co., Mich., for the S ½ of S E ¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 28, N R 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alexander C. Wilcox, George F. Owen and Holloway S. Buck of Grayling, P. O., and Peter Aeobli, of Appenzell P. O.

CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.

April, 7, w6.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, REED CITY, MICH., April, 12th, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court for Crawford County, at Grayling Mich., on May 26th, 1887, viz: Charles S. Hutt, Homestead app. No. 8290, for the E ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 12 T 25 N R 3 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence up on and cultivation of said land, viz: William Woodburn of Grayling P. O. Daniel S. Waldron, Henry Funch and Fayette P. Richardson of Grayling P. O.

NATHANIEL CLARK, Register.

Apr. 14, '87. w-7.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Salling, Hanson & Co's. Price List

(Corrected Weekly.)

Oats No. 2 white, per bushel, 40 cents.
Hay, No 1timothy, per ton, $15 00
Raw feed, No. 1, per ton, 21 00.
Bran, per ton, 18 00.
May flour, roller patent, per barrel, 5 15.
May flour, roller mills, per barrel, 4 90.
Process, per barrel, $3.00
Excelsior, flour per barrel, 3.75
Extra Mess beef, per barrel, 9 50
Mess pork, per barrel, 17.50 new
Refined lard, per pound, 9 cents.
Ham, sugar cured, 15per pound, cents.
Breakfast bacon, per pound, 12 cents.
Clear pork, sides, per pound, 9½ cents,
S. C. pork, per pound, 9 cents.
Plate beef, per pound, 5 cents.
Choice dairy butter, per pound, 22
Fresh eggs, per dozen, 14 cents.
O. G. Java, ground, per pound, 35 cents.
Mocha, ground, per pound, 38 cents.
B. C. & Co.'s Mexican coffee per lb., 25 cents.
B. C. & Co.'s Aracaba coffee per lb., 22 cts.
Flints Golden Rio, 25 cents per pound.
Teas, green, per pound, 20 to 50 cents.
Sugar, Extra C. per pound, 5½ cents
Sugar, granulated, per pound, 6½ cents.
Sugar, cut loaf, per pound, 7½ cents.
Sugar, powdered, per pound, 8 cents.
Oil, water white, per gallon, 18 cents.
Beans, hand picked, per bushel, 1 75.
Peas, green, per bushel, 1 75.
Syrup, Sugar, per gallon, 30. 35
N. O. molasses, per gallon, 60 cents.
Molasses, per gallon 30 cents

For your childrens suits go to Finn's.

Dried Apples at James', 8c a pound.

Frech stock of new candy at James.

New maple sugar, cheap at James'.

Clare Hadley has returned to his musical studies at Flint.

Fresh garden seeds of all kinds at W. H. James.

Finn has a delivery wagon now, and will take a 5c bar of soap home for you.

Goods delivered to all parts of the village at Finn's, and prices the lowest.

Dr. Revell, of Roscommon, was in town last week, and as usual, called on the AVALANCHE office.

Sup. Aebli of Blaine has kindly held Mr. Hanson's place at the press and case during his absence.

J. S. Harrington has his new house enclosed, and will soon sit beneath his own roof tree again.

All kinds of soap, largest bars and cheapest soap ever brought to Grayling, at James'.

Make up your orders forVick's flower seeds at once. Make Grayling known in the future as the "Flower" city.

SheriffMcCullough utilizes his boarders by exercise in cleaning up the court house yard, which is an improvement.

W. H. James has the finest land roller we ever saw. Boiler iron cover, wrought arms and all iron except tongue.

The largest stock,and best assortment of Window Shade Spring Rollers and fixtures can be found at Traver's Furniture Rooms.

The organization of the Crawford County Agricultural Society is a step in the right direction, and cannot but be of benefit.

The AVALANCHE office is under obligation to Mrs. M. E. Hageman for a basket of the finest parsnips we ever saw.

If you want to know how cold the water is in school section lake, ask Arthur Brink or Burt Wisner. They saved the boat but lost their fish.

Dr. Wm. M. Woodworth is completing his house on Roffee's addition, and it will make a very pleasant home for somebody.

F. L. Richmond is reported to be located five miles from Jefferson City, Mo., on a fine farm of 115 acres, with plenty of stock, fruit &c.

H. Head of South Branch starts a "Deleware County Creamery" on his farm this spring. He will milk thirty cows.

Geo. Homer has entirely refitted the city market, and it is as neat as paint can make it. He is giving us a first class market, and deserves the liberal patronage which has been given him.

H. Mantz & Co. have commenced an addition to the Central Hotel. They propose to entirely remodel the entire building, and make it a first class house in every way. We trust they will make it a success.

Ladies who have bought flower seeds bulbs, etc., from Vick, cannot to be induced to go elswhere, for the reason that they know Vick's seeds are perfect and always true to name.

Mr. F. L. Hastings, of Pere Cheney, has started the manufacturing at that place, of a fine polish for silver ware, a brilliant stove polish and a starch enamel, which promises to grow into an industry that will be a benefit to that village.

The rink was closed for the use of rollers last Saturday evening and a large party were present to bid farewell to the pleasant skating exercise.

Prof. W W. Wendell, of Saginaw, has been visiting our city, for a few days, the guest of Mr. J. M. Finn, with whom he was a schoolmate. Prof. Wendell has gained an enviable reputation as an educator in our state, having been very successful at Clinton and Hudson, where he was engaged for five years.

A daisy lot of ladies slippers now exhibited at McCullough's.

J. M. Finn has thouroughly remodeled the skating rink, for a warehouse for hay, grain, feed &c. It may not develop so much fun as formerly, but we hope the profit will be increased.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you.

CATARRAH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents, Nasal Injector free. For sale by N H Traver.

The daintiest boot ever brought to Grayling, is now on sale at McCullough's.

Miss Judith Blakesly has been engaged as assistent teacher in the primary department of our school. 78 pupils in that room made it pretty thick for one teacher.

C. E. Hicks has engaged to teach in district No. 6, of this township for the summer. We congratulate them in the prospect of a good shool, but regret his absence from the village.

River Boots a specialty at McCulloughs'. Call and see them before starting the drive.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Consumption, loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by N H Traver.

Wm. H. Smith of Maple Forest knowing a good thing, and wanting the best, has bought one of those justly celebrated Jackson Wagons. "The best in the world."

A new invoice of boots and shoes received every week at McCullough's.

The electric light masts are being prepared and placed in position. We are informed that M. Doyle, a resident electrician will see to placing the wires.

Mr A. Cross, of Caro, has moved here, and rented Knight's shop for the business of blacksmithing.

Remember, Finn keeps Hay, Oats, Feed, Corn, Midlings, Bran &c. in his ware house, only one door from main street.

The Roscommon *News* says, that Geo. McCullough has gone to Arkansas.—We don't see how they make it, unless they have changed the name of our village, as he is at home.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure We guarantee it.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by N H Traver.

We are pleased to to notice that A. M. O'Dell of Centre Plains has been allowed a pension. Better late than never, but much better if the pittance could be dolted out, much farther from the grave. The soldiers are growing old.

Ladies, if you want a progressive magazine, see DEMOREST'S. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York city.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cents.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure, is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by N. H. Traver.

Going like hot cakes. People come rushing from all directions. All on account of our big offer. Two papers for the price of one. THE AMERICAN FARMER, the great agricultural paper of America, free to all our subscribers who pay a years subscription for the AVALANCHE, in advance. Do not linger and lose this great opporrunity.

Again a welcome visitor has arrived, and, as usual, with new ideas. In fact, one will always find something new in DEMOREST'S MONTHLY. In the May number is commenced a new department, "Sanitarian." It is to teach women how to *keep* healthy; and as Demorest always does things well, this department will be found a great boon to mothers and daughters.

T. E. Hastings, of Beaver Creek, is reelected chairman of the Board of Supervisors, which goes to prove the satisfaction given by his last years work as presiding officer.

Through some business misunderstanding the sale of M. S. Hartwick property was not completed, as reported last week.

The largest stock and finest styles of Baby Carriages ever brought to this town, can now be seen at Traver's Furniture Rooms. There are some daises among them. Take the baby down and get a good fit. All styles, sizes and prices.

Weather report at Grayling for the week ending Tuesday, April 26th.

Maximum Temperature	70.5,	21st.
Minimum "	17.8,	26th.
Mean "	38.5,	
Rain	0.23 in.	20, 22d
Snow	0.11 in	23,24,25

Last week complaint was made against John Ballor, of South Branch, as disorderly, and he was arrested. Circumstances pointed toward insanity, and the criminal charge was withdrawn, and a commission ordered by Judge of Probate Batterson, consisting of Drs. Traver and Davis to decide that question. He being judged insane, was ordered to the asylum at Traverse City, where he was conducted by Sheriff McCullough. He has no family, and has lived alone on his homestead for the past four years.

Messrs. Henry Dodge and W. Weydemeyer, of Tuscola County, have moved up here to a better world. They are land lookers, and pine men.

Marius Hanson has returned from Milwaukee, where he has attended a course in one of the best business colleges in the union.

David Preston, well known banker of Detroit, died on Sunday morning, aged 61 years. Mr. Preston had resided in that city since 1848, and, coming there a poor boy, had amassed a comfortable fortune. He was widely known through his conection with the temperance movement, and ran for governor on the "third party" ticket two years ago. The charities of his lifetime are estimated at not less than $100,000.

The following law relative to planting shade trees along the highway should be taken advantage of by all our citizens;

SEC. 2. Any person planting shade trees along the highway adjacent to property owned or occupied by such person, shall be entitled to be credited twenty-five cents upon his highway tax for every tree so planted, but not to exceed in the aggregate twenty-five per cent of such person's highway tax in any one year.

Mr. D. W. Mills has closed out his grocery business here, Messrs. Salling, Hanson & Co. buying the stock and fixtures. Competition is the life of trade, and we regret to see any withdrawn.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Mitchell have returned from their visit to St. Clair County, which proved a sad one to both. Mrs. M. Comer, sister of Mrs. Mitchell was dead when they arrived, and soon after her funeral, they were called to the home of Mr. John Mitchell, in the same county, who died on the Thursday following. Thus are families broken up by the hand of death.

The good advice in the following extract from the Oseola *Outline*, could be well given in this county:

About 470 farms in this county are mortgaged at 8 to 10 per cent, for $100,000, the interest for which goes mostly outside of the county. Probably one-fourth of the mortgages will be foreclosed, and the farmers left without homes. Most of the mortgagers could have squeezed through had they not borrowed money at all. The mania for buying a few luxuries, or an extra team or wagon, with somebody else's money, is growing alarmingly common. Would it not be well to call a halt—to work a little harder, earlier and later, and save the homestead from having a mortgage plastered on it. Mr. farmer, do not be too fast to borrow money on mortgage. You do not know what may happen before your payment day comes. Struggle along in some way; and don't mortgage the home, on any account, unless you see a sure thing to compass the payment and make at least a good speculation for yourself as you do for your mortgagee; especially as you to keep up all the taxes and expenses and costs.

Sudden Death.

Our citizens were startled last Thursday by the report of the sudden death of Martin Christenson. He had been sick for several weeks, but was to all appearance convalescent, and had been down town three or four times, so that all thought of danger had passed from the minds of his family and friends. On the afternoon of that day he fainted in the store of Joseph & Pinkous, but rallied perfectly and seemed none the worse after going home. He sat at the table with his family and ate quite heartily, but immediately after fainted; and by the time he was got onto the lounge had expired.

He leaves a wife and one child, who will receive the sympathy of all.

Two of his children died of diphteria this spring, leaving the mother now doubly bereaved.

Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the farmers of Crawford County, held at the Grayling Town Hall April 21st was called to order by H. Head of South Branch and W. C. Johnson elected chairman, and O. Palmer secretary.

On motion of Mr. Evans that we proceed to the organization of an agricultural society, a full discussion was held, and the opinion seemed unanimous for the immediate organization of such society, and the motion prevailed,

It was than moved and carried that the officers elect, consist of a president, secretary, treasurer and one director of each township.

A. J. Rose was elected president, O. J. Bell secretary, and N. H. Evans treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Ball—Chas. Jackson,
South Branch—H. Head,
Centre Plains—G. W. Love,
Beaver Creek—J. P. Hanna,
Grayling—J. Marsh,
Blaine—C. E. Wilcox,
Maple Forest—P. Hoyt,
Frederic—Chas. Kelly,
Grove—Thos. Lound.

On motion it was resolved that our next meeting be subject to the call of the president and secretary.

The secretary was instructed to notify the directors of the time of the next meeting through the AVALANCHE and that they are expected to present by laws, at that time for the future government of the society.

Adjourned subject to call.

W. C. JOHNSON, Chairman.

Higgins Lake Notes.

Last Friday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock a thunder storm visited Higgins Lake. Two houses were struck by lightning and the inmates shocked. At the residence of Frank Troop the fluid passed down the stovepipe and tore its way through the floor to the south window, upsetting everything in its course. Pieces of floor are still sticking in the ceiling. The family were in bed and Mr. Troop received such a severe shock that it was with difficulty that his wife, who was but slightly affected, could revive him. The children escaped unharmed.

About 25 rods away is the residence of L. H. Richards and here also a bolt came down the stovepipe and tore through the house, shocking Mr. Richards and J. H. Gallagher, who was staying there with Mr. Richard whose wife was absent attending a sick brother. Mr. Gallagher was most affected and has not yet fully recovered.—*Roscommon News.*

Frederic Items.

Our little community has passed through unusual excitements within the last ten days. During the night of Saturday the 16th inst. sundry chicken roosts were visited by sneak thieves, and about a dozen of their feathered occupants were confiscated. The next day they were traced to a house in the western part of our village, that has acquired an unenviable reputation and where sundry persons of the baser sort have assembled, and were spending the night in a disorderly manner. It was found that this gang received, cooked and ate the chickens. Warrants were promptly issued by Justice Barker on Monday morning and two of the thieves were brought in during the day. They plead guilty and were promptly fined. The rest of the gang were traced to a lumber camp just south of here. On the approach of the officers they fled to the woods and swamps whence they were pursued that and the next day, but proved more fleet and cunning than their pursuers, they made good their escape.

One of the men fined made such threats against one of the witnesses that he was arrested, and placed in charge of a constable for the night. While the constable slept he arose, with a pocket knife removed the lock from the door and left for parts unknown.

On the following Thursday evening a company of disorderlies came from grayling on the evening train with heads and pockets full of whiskey. They proceeded to the residence of our deputy sheriff, and after filling him with the same vile compound, they spent the night in such wild disorder that one of them, a citizen of Maple Forest, was arrested in the morning on charge of being drunk and disorderly and was promptly fined by Justice Barker.

The best sentiment of our people have had enough of these drunken disorderly brawls and a firm determination is expressed to sit down hard on all such demonstrations in future and that class of disorderlies had better either omit entirely that kind of recreations or go elsewhere to enjoy them, for they will not be received here with favor.

P. Valentine is building a warehouse on the railroad to accommodate his contemplated trade in hay and feed.

Frederic, Apr. 26, '87. N. E. D.

Farmers Club.

In response to a call to organize a Farmers Club at Cheney, April 23d, a fair attendance was secured.

The meeting was called to order by W. C. Johnson of Grove, who briefly stated its object. Stewart Hutt was chosen temporary chairman, and P. Ostrander secretary.

Remarks were made by W. C. Johnson, J. G. Marsh and others, after which proper resolutions were passed, and suitable by laws adopted, and the following officers elected to serve for one year:

President—W. C. Johnson, Grove.
Vice President—James G. Marsh, of Grayling.
Secretary—P. Ostrander, Grayling.
Treasurer—Chas. S. Hutt, of Centre Plains.
Lecturer—L. S. Parker, Grayling.
Executive Board—E. Weyhoff, John A. Woodburn, James H. Burton, all of Centre plains.

The next meeting will be held at the school house in Cheney on Saturday, May 7th 1887, at two o'clock p. m., and thereafter once in two weeks; at the same time and place.

P. OSTRANDER, Sec.

Card to the Public.

Having just added to my Gallery a large and comple stock, consisting of fine cards; new apparatus; new scenic backgrounds; fine combination accessories; fancy printing masks; ornamental relief borders, and everything necessary for the production of fine photographs.

I am now prepared to give my patrons a superior class of work in card, cabinet, panel, boudoir, imperial and 10x12 portraits; also enlargements to any size from original negatives. Enlargements for working in crayon, ink or colors, a new article superior to solar prints.

Thanking you for your past liberal patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same, as I intend to give the public full return for their patronage in an artistic quality of work, and shall spare no effort to give entire satisfaction.

Social and Donation.

The social and donation to be given for Rev. Mr. Phelps will be held at the Opera House Friday Evening, May 13th. Any one desiring to bring cake or any amount of money however small, will be gratefully received. Mr. Phelps has been preaching here for several months, and we know the people of Grayling desire to show him their appreciation of his services.—Come one, come all. Further announcement next week.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned committee, until the 7th day of May 1887, two o'clock p. m., to paint the County Barn; work to have two coats of white lead and oil.

J. F. HUM,
I. M. STESBY, } Committee.
H. KNIBBS,

Look Here!

WHAT is the use of your freezing to death here in this wooded country, when I will deliver wood to any part of the village, or on board cars for 90 cts. per cord.

N. SEDER,
Mar. 17, m6. Frederic, Mich.

Public Notice.

For team work of any kind, plowing gardens, or furnishing wood, call on J. M. FRANCIS.

Bull Wanted.

I WANT to purchase a young bull about two years old, for which I will pay a fair price.

Apr. 14, '87. A. JOHNSON.

$25.00 REWARD.

TWENTY-FIVE dollars reward will be paid by me for any information that will lead to the conviction of any one for violating the fish law in regard to the catch of grayling.

Apr. 14, '87. J. L. WILD.

For Sale.

TWO desirable lots in the Village of Grayling; or will exchange for a good yoke of cattle. Enquire of

W. BATTERSON,
Grayling, Mich.

Public Notice.

Roffee's addition to Grayling is now represented by J. S. Harder, who will be pleased to show the premises and make satisfactory prices to parties desiring to purchase.

Aug. 5, 6m., pd.

Harness! Harness!!

I AM prepared to take orders for harness of every description, which will be furnished on short notice and at low rates. Sample harness can be seen at the AVALANCHE Office. All work warranted.

A. C. WILCOX.

Nov. 18. t.f.

RESTAURAT! RESTAURANT!!

—o—

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Grayling and vicinity, that I have opened a first-class restaurant next door to James' Store, on Michigan Avenue, where I will be pleased to wait on all who may favor me with a call. Warm meals furnished at all hours and with the best the market affords.

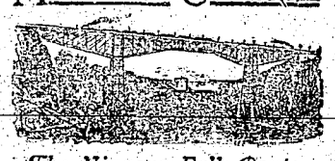
L. E. CLEMENT,
Feb. 17, '87, 1-y.

For Sale.

2,000 Oneida Raspberry plants for sale, two years old. These plants have proved perfectly hardy and very prolific, and the plants are all thrifty. Price 25 cents a dozen; 75 cents for 50; $1.25 per hundred and $10.00 per thousand.

Apr. 21, w 2. A. J. ROSE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL



The Niagara Falls Route.
MACKINAW DIVISION.

TOOK EFFECT NOV. 14th., '86.

GOING NORTH.

	Exp. P. M.	Mail. P. M.	Fr'g't A. M.
Detroit, lv.	6 05	11 00	
Chicago, "	9 00 a m	9 55 p m	
Jackson, "	4 40 p m	7 00 a m	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Bay City,	10 05	1 10	10 00
Pinconning	10 48	2 00	11 30
Alger,	11 08	2 58	1 35
West Branch,	12 10	3 26	3 00
St. Helens,	12 46	4 00	4 20
Roscommon,	1 20	4 28	5 10
Cheney,	1 35	4 42	5 35
GRAYLING, Arr	1 55	5 00	P. M. 6 10
GRAYLING, Dep	2 00	5 20	P. M. 1 30
Frederic,	2 20	5 40	2 10
Gaylord,	3 04	6 24	3 30
Vanderbilt,	3 23	6 42	4 15
Indian River,	4 10	7 30	5 45
Cheboygan,	4 52	8 12	7 00
Mackinaw City,	5 30 A. M.	8 50	8 10

SOUTH.

	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City,	10 00	8 00	6 00
Cheboygan,	10 40	9 40	7 20
Indian River,	11 25	9 52	8 45
Vanderbilt,	12 15	10 18	10 43
Gaylord,	12 36	10 37	11 25
Frederic,	1 28	11 17	12 45
GRAYLING, Arr	1 55	11 40	1 20
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
GRAYLING, Dep	2 05	12 00	6 15
Cheney,	2 30	12 20	6 45
Roscommon,	2 45	12 35	7 15
St. Helens,	3 15	1 07	9 10
West Branch,	3 40	1 45	11 05
Alger,	4 18	2 20	12 21
Pinconning,	5 10	3 23	3 55
Bay City, Arr	5 30	4 15	5 30
Detroit, lv.	10 45 a m	9 00 p. m	
Chicago, "	6 40 p m	7 00 a. m.	
Jackson, "	11 15 a m	10 30 p. m,	

CONNECTIONS—At Bay City with Bay City Division for Lapeer, Port Huron Detroit and all points East, and with Saginaw Division for Jackson, Fort Wayne, Chicago and all points West and North. At Mackinaw City, with D., M. & N. R. R. for Marquette and points west. At Alger with D. B. C. & A. R. R. for AuSable and Oscoda.

O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. Chicago.
G. H. HICKS,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Thousands of dollars' worth of spurious Virginia bonds have been unloaded in Boston and New York.

The Mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny refused to license an exhibition by the John L. Sullivan combination.

A big fire in the New York docks was caused by a large leakage of oil from the Standard Company's main pipe, the oil floating on the water being set on fire by sparks from a passing tug. The aggregate loss was about $150,000.

The pews in Grace and Trinity Episcopal churches, on Broadway, N. Y., are to be made free as rapidly as private ownership ceases or purchases can be effected. The late Miss Wolfe left $350,000 to Grace Church to aid in the abolition of rentals.

Lawrence Donovan, who some months ago jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, was arrested last week while about to attempt the feat again, and later was held in $1,000 bail to keep the peace for three months.

The Pennsylvania Railroad officials claim that not over $15,458 worth of goods were stolen by their trainmen between Pittsburgh and Columbus in 1885, and that the thefts on the Pan-Handle Division were comparatively no greater.

The failure is announced of George Clark, a millionaire land-owner and hop-dealer of Springfield, New York. There are $200,000 in judgments standing against him.

Old "Spot," the horse which Gen. Kilpatrick rode in his famous expeditions during the war, died at Deckertown, N. J., a few days ago. He was 33 years old.

WESTERN.

Judge Miles Searls has been appointed Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court.

The jury at Morris, Ill., in the case of Watt and Schwartz, charged with murdering Express Messenger Nichols, brought in a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment of both men at imprisonment for life.

An assignment has been made by Louis & Co., dealers in furniture and household goods at Cincinnati. Their liabilities foot up $40,000.

At Morris, Ill., counsel for Watt and Schwartz entered a motion for a new trial, and were given ten days in which to file papers. The prisoners assert they are the victims of perjury.

Harry L. Leavitt, chief witness in the Haddock murder case, has sued the Chicago *Mail* for libel in the sum of $30,030.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), and R. C. Kerens, Vice President of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad, arrived in Chicago by special car on the Wabash Line, April 20, and at once went to the Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. Blaine refused to see any callers but his intimate friends. His health is said to be almost entirely restored.

Natural gas has been discovered near Carlinville, Ill.

Ambassador (record 2:21) has been purchased by S. A. Bronnet & Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., for $18,000.

SOUTHERN.

John T. Fernandez and Henry Bernard, members of a New Orleans fencing club, had a friendly set-to with foils. The button of Bernard's weapon was broken off during the encounter, and a sudden thrust drove the point of the blade into Fernandez' brain, entering below the left eye. Fernandez died, and Bernard surrendered himself to the police.

North Middletown, Bourbon County, Ky., was almost wiped out of existence by a fire.

Five persons lost their lives by the burning of a dwelling-house in Smith County, Va.

A genuine case of leprosy has been discovered in Louisville, Ky. John Haskins, the patient, contracted the disease in Honolulu three years ago.

At Rolling Fork, Miss., hailstones larger than hens' eggs fell for fifteen minutes, riddling the roofs of houses and stripping trees of their foliage.

John E. Blaine, an army paymaster, brother of the Maine statesman, died at Hot Springs.

The rains in Western Texas, by filling the dry channel of the Brazos River, brought down from the alkali country a mass of cattle carcasses that threatens to cause disease.

WASHINGTON.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has received two petitions—one from the Order of Railway Conductors, and the other from the Traders and Travelers' Union—which are representative of a large number of similar petitions, asking the Board for its construction of the provisions of the "act to regulate commerce" as applied to the various points at which the provisions touch the customs of the past. Referring to those petitions the Commission says it is obvious that the impression is generally prevalent that this commission has power to construe, interpret, and apply the law by preliminary judgment. A careful reading of the act will show that no jurisdiction has been given the board to answer questions like those under consideration. An expression of their opinion at this time would be no more useful to the public or the carriers than the opinion of other men upon the same point.

William J. Allen has been appointed District Judge for Southern Illinois.

Edward A. Mosely, of Boston, has been elected Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

President Cleveland appointed Edward F. Bingham, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Carter. Judge Bingham was born in New Hampshire in 1829 and moved to Ohio in early life. He has for the last fifteen years been Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Columbus district, and in 1881 was the Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Judge of the State. He was prominently mentioned for the United States Circuit Judgeship, to which Judge Jackson was appointed last year.

POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin Legislature, which has just adjourned, made appropriations aggregating about $918,000.

A large number of disgruntled Democratic politicians, says the New York *Times*, have wisely concluded that the next Presidential nomination by the party will be worth very little if not given to Mr. Cleveland.

The Legislature of West Virginia has commenced an extra session. Balloting for Senator will begin on May 3.

Appointments by the President: Samuel F. Bigelow of New Jersey, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey; Henry F. Merritt of Illinois, to be United States Consul at Chemnitz.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill to permit betting on race-tracks, 5 per cent. of the gross receipts for admission to be paid to the State Comptroller, to be disbursed for prizes on live stock.

REGULATING THE RAILROADS

Congressman Payson is alleged to have said that the railroads appear to have captured the Interstate Commission, the same as they capture everything.

E. M. Herrick, President of the Pacific Pine Lumber Company, and E. C. Williams, President of the Redwood Manufacturing Association of San Francisco, have telegraphed the Interstate Commerce Commissioners as follows: Our two corporations, employing 8,000 to 10,000 men, and about $20,000,000 capital, have addressed you by mail stating that our Eastern business has been entirely destroyed by the operation of the law, and asking your interposition in our behalf. Meanwhile will you allow the roads over which we have been operating to give old rates, and so revive our business with the East, provided the rate is open to all?

A. Lusk & Co., of San Francisco, have telegraphed: "The fruit interests of this State, which are of great and growing importance, are seriously jeopardized by the workings of the interstate commerce bill. Inasmuch as this interest can not avail itself of water competition, we respectfully ask that section 4 be suspended, that these interests be not entirely paralyzed and great loss ensue.

The manager of a Chicago manufacturing house, *in a letter to the Interstate Commission*, complains that he is now compelled to pay his fare, whereas formerly he rode upon a pass. He asks that section 22 be suspended for the Chicago & Northwestern Road.

Mr. Taft presented a communication to the Interstate Commission, from Sutton & Co.'s dispatch line, setting forth, that the action of the transcontinental roads toward the shipping interest via Cape Horn has been of the most violent nature. They had exerted every effort to annihilate the shipping interest of the country. They had taken the long-haul traffic at a loss, which they must make up from charges on the short-haul traffic. Complaints against unjust discrimination and excessive rates were received from several dairymen of Orange County, New York, and milling firms of Atchison, Kan. J. Searles, Jr., representing the Eastern sugar refiners, entered a protest against granting the petition of the San Francisco refiners. He recited the history of the Hawaiian sugar trade, and showed how, by a combination with the railroads, San Francisco refiners could lay this foreign commodity down in New York at prices their Eastern competitors could not meet. Ralph W. Thatcher, a miller of Albany, N. Y., told the Commission he had a contract for certain favorable terms of transportation, under which he had built an elevator. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company refused to carry out the contract since the interstate law went into effect, and his business was at a stand-still. He wanted an order directing the company to fulfill its contract. A "sufferer" from Mankato, Minn., writes that for the last five years the people of that vicinity have been paying their fares to the conductors, thereby making a goodly saving. Suddenly the conductors have experienced a change of heart, and are charging schedule rates, evidently fearing the effect of the new law. He asks the aid of the commission for a return to the old system. Justice, Bateman & Co., wool merchants of Philadelphia, in a letter protest against suspending Section four as regards transcontinental lines. They say the protests against the section come from parties who have been enjoying great benefits from cut rates, and instance the case of wool. Last year San Francisco merchants had a rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds, while parties several hundred miles farther east had to pay $3 to $4.50. There is wool, they say, now in Philadelphia, grown in Montana, which the railroads forced to be sent thence via San Francisco, making a haul of 4,000 miles, while if shipped direct it would have traveled only 2,000 miles. The object of the discrimination was to give the San Francisco merchants an opportunity to exact toll before it reached its natural destination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Ohio Farmer* of Cleveland prints reports of the winter wheat crop from over fifty counties in Ohio, and a large number from eight other States and Canada, as follows: "About one-fourth of the counties in Ohio report the prospects for a yield of 25 to 50 per cent. of last year's crop; half the counties will have 50 to 75 per cent., and the other quarter from 75 to 90 per cent. of a crop. Only two counties in Ohio report a fair crop. Reports from Indiana, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania are very similar to the Ohio reports. Illinois and Michigan report from 50 to 90 per cent. of a full crop, while Canada, New York, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri report a fair to full stand."

Pedro Garcia, who publishes a paper at El Paso, Texas, is in prison at Paso del Norte, Mexico, on a charge of libeling the Mayor of the latter town and the Tax Collector of the state of Chihuahua. It is said to be another Cutting case, with the exception that Garcia is a native Spaniard.

The Nicaragua Congress has passed a law, which goes into effect Aug. 1, making the customs duties on imports 50 per cent. of the prime cost of merchandise.

The Queen of the Hawaiian Kingdom, accompanied by a Princess and a number of high officials, reached San Francisco April 20. The special object of the Queen's journey is to attend the jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria at London.

Lieut. John W. Danenhower, the Arctic explorer, committed suicide at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

The secession of the province of Nova Scotia from the Dominion Confederation is again strongly agitated.

FOREIGN.

The following cablegram from Rome has been received at New York: "The Pope has decided the question of the Knights of Labor in favor of that organization. This decision will stand so long as the present method in furthering their aims prevails. The document of Cardinal Gibbons has been indorsed. The Pope further decides that in Canada, where a mandament had been issued against the knights, the members of the order shall receive absolution on promise of obedience to future decisions of the Holy See. If the knights identify themselves with the theories now being disseminated by certain agitators, this decision in their favor will be revoked."

The Khan of Bokhara discovered that his ministers had been plotting against him for encouraging the Russian advance, contrary to his father's wishes. He accordingly beheaded several of them. The others fled.

The trial of twenty-four socialists who were charged with being members of illegal secret societies has just been concluded at Posen, Germany. Nine of them were convicted and sentenced to various short terms of imprisonment.

The two leaders of the conspiracy that led to the deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria have been released from prison.

Six residents of St. Petersburg have been sentenced to death for complicity in the plot to assassinate the Czar on March 13.

It is officially stated in London that Lord Salisbury, in a dispatch sent to Washington March 24, said that the British Government, understanding the action of the United States in denouncing the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington to be in a great degree the result of disappointment at being called upon to pay £1,100,000 under the Halifax fisheries award, offers to revert to the old condition of affairs without pecuniary indemnity.

The London *Times* pronounces Lord Salisbury's offer to settle the fisheries question "generous and almost Quixotic."

Throughout France much excitement prevails because of the arrest of a special French commissary by German officials on the frontier near Metz. In Paris stocks were unfavorably affected by the announcement.

The number of emigrants from Germany who passed through Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin during the year 1886 was 66,671, or a decrease of over 22,000 from the previous year, when 88,900 persons left the empire.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The constitutional amendment allowing two successive Presidential terms has passed the Mexican House of Deputies, and now goes to the Senate, where it will probably be passed without debate. This is said to mean the re-election of Diaz.

The National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic has adopted resolutions approving of the order of General Fairchild requesting posts not to make an official expression of opinion on the subject of pension legislation by Congress.

The total amount of trade dollars redeemed to date is 5,643,000.

The Illinois House has passed a bill to prohibit idiots, insane persons, and inmates of prisons from marrying.

The grand jury at Ozark, Mo., has indicted eleven of the Bald-Knobbers for murder.

A natural-gas company, with a capital of $2,500, has been organized at St. Joseph, Mich., where boring will commence as soon as a contractor can be found.

A company composed of pupils of the Chicago Conservatory is playing this week at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, and the local press is unstinted in its praise of their work. The *Morning News* says: "No unprejudiced observer can help admitting that the work of these young people is a vast improvement on that of many professional companies which ask the support of theater-goers. From what we have seen of the company's work we can freely say that it can be submitted candidly as a counter-attraction to anything else in the city." A varied repertory has been selected, and it is chosen with the idea of bringing out the best material that exists among the pupils of the school.

Root, Hog, or Die.

A Sow was contentedly occupying her sty, although living in a great litter, when a Wolf, who had not tasted roast pig in a long time, came along and endeavored to strike up an acquaintance. Getting up on his hind legs and looking over into the sty, he said: "Good morning, Mrs. Sow; I hope you are well."

"So-so," replied Mrs. S., backing up in a position to go to war, if necessary.

Then the Wolf inquired after the health of her interesting family, asked if they had had the measles, triclina, hog-cholera, and other infantile diseases. He always liked pigs, he said—nice, tender little pigs. They seemed to get right at the inside of him, as it were, and he smacked his chops with the recollection of the last pork-chop he had had.

"I declare," continued the Wolf, looking around admiringly, "you have comfortable quarters here. There is a popular prejudice against sty's among ignorant and unthinking, yet a sty is a good deal in the eye, after all. It depends on how you look at it. I would really like to inspect your charming cottage a little closer;" and the Wolf, who had a hold upon the top board of the sty already, began to draw himself up and elevate his right leg, preparatory to climbing over.

"No, you don't!" said the Sow, pushing him back, "we are not receiving calls to-day."

"But," remonstrated the Wolf, maintaining his position by inserting a claw in a convenient knot-hole, "your household duties confine you to the house a good deal, and it is telling on you. Now, if you want to go around a little, calling on the neighbors, I will engage to take good care of your family while you are away. You needn't trouble yourself to prepare dinner for me, since a very little will do. I am no hog."

"No, you are not. You are a Wolf, though, and an honest pig-sty is no place for a Wolf. So if you don't git, I'll squeal on you."

Moral—Root, hog, or die.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	$5.00	@5.75
HOGS	5.75	@6.00
WHEAT—No 1 White	.95	@.95½
No. 2 Red	.92	@.93
CORN—No. 2	.49	@.50
OATS—White	.38	@.42
PORK—New Mess	16.00	@16.50
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@5.50
Good Shipping	4.25	@5.00
Common	3.75	@4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.25	@5.75
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	4.25	@4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.83	@.84
CORN—No. 2	.37½	@.38
OATS—No. 2	.27½	@.28
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@.21
Fine Dairy	.18	@.20
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.13½	@.14½
Full Cream, new	.13½	@.14½
EGGS—Fresh	.12	@.13
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.70	@.75
PORK—Mess	21.50	@21.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.78	@.78½
CORN—No. 3	.38	@.39
OATS—No 2 White	.32	@.33
RYE—No. 1	.62	@.63
PORK—Mess	15.25	@15.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.83	@.83½
CORN—No. 3	.40	@.40½
OATS	.30	@.30½
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@5.00
HOGS	4.60	@5.00
SHEEP	4.25	@5.50
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.84	@.84
CORN—No. 2	.40	@.42
OATS—White	.34	@.34½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@.81
CORN—Mixed	.35	@.35½
OATS—Mixed	.28	@.28½
PORK—New Mess	16.75	@17.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83	@.83½
CORN—No. 2	.41	@.42
OATS—No. 2	.30	@.31
PORK—Mess	16.00	@16.50
LIVE HOGS	5.00	@5.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.89	@.90
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.45	@.45½
CATTLE	4.50	@5.25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.75	@5.25
HOGS	5.25	@5.75
SHEEP	3.50	@4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@.81½
CORN—No. 2	.37	@.37½
OATS—Mixed	.29	@.30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@5.25
Fair	4.75	@5.00
Common	4.25	@4.50
HOGS	5.75	@6.00
SHEEP	4.50	@5.25

Don't Neglect Her Mamma.

The saving grace of the young American, says a writer in *Harper's Bazar*, is his respect for women. That is a sincere national religion. A young American rarely passes a lady on the staircase of a hotel without raising his hat, he rises when she enters a room, and he assists her across a muddy street. Herein he is miles ahead of the young Frenchman of the period.

But in conventional breeding the foreigner has the advantage. The young Frenchman understands that he must be polite to the mother before the daughter. In this respect (and the blame is in the mothers who have not commanded it) the young American is often at fault in society, if not in the street.

A card should never be left by a young gentleman for a young lady without also including one for her mother. He should inquire for the elder lady first, and if possible the mother should receive him. He should, if the mother invite him to a ball, show her some attention; if she has a reception day, he should call on that day. He should show her that he regards her as the person of the house, nor should he allow her to feel herself neglected at a public ball where he has been dancing with her daughter. In this bit of conventional good-breeding the American young man of the period is very faulty. A man who treats the parents of the girl whom he likes with respect is apt to have their assistance if he hopes to win her. He must remember, of course, that an invitation to call must always come from the mother. Such at least is the etiquette of New York society.

A Paradise for Tramps.

The Karg gas well was discovered in Findlay, Ohio, about fifty miles south of Toledo, on Jan. 20, 1886. The gas was conducted forty-eight feet above the ground, through a six-inch iron pipe, and when lighted the flame rose from twenty to thirty feet above the pipe. It is difficult to exaggerate the magnificent and impressive effect of this burning well at night. The noise of the escaping gas is like the roar of Niagara. The whole town is brightly illuminated by the light of the flame.

When I made my visit to the well, one evening in February, 1886, snow covered the ground to the depth of three or four inches; but for a distance of two hundred yards in every direction, the heat of the flame had melted the snow from the ground, and the grass and weeds had grown two or three inches in height. The crickets also seemed to have mistaken the season of the year, for they were enlivening the night with their cheerful song. The neighborhood of the well was also a paradise for tramps. I noticed one who lay soundly sleeping with his head in a barrel, and the rest of his body projecting outward to receive the genial warmth from the flame high up in the air above. Cold as it was all around, he slept in perfect comfort upon the turf and in the open air. There was no danger of his suffering within that charmed circle.—*G. Frederick Wright, in St. Nicholas.*

Bridal Economy.

Young Housewife—"I want a cake of yeast—compressed yeast, I think it is called. How much is it?"

Grocer—"Two cents, ma'am."

Young Housewife—"And is that the least expensive you have? Husband said I must economize wherever I can. And I don't like yeast anyway. Haven't you some that's cheaper than that, perhaps?"

Grocer—"Yes, ma'am, we have some here that was left over from last week. You can have a cake of that for one cent."

Young Housewife—"You may send it round. Husband says a penny saved is two pence earned. Oh, if you haven't got some of those delicious Japan preserves! I just dote on them! How much are they, please?"

Grocer—"Two dollars a jar, ma'am."

Young Housewife—"Oh, if Jack likes them half as well as I do, how delighted he will be! Just send me half a dozen jars, please, when you send round the yeast. That's all to-day."

Grocer—"Yes, ma'am."—*Somerville Journal.*

A Very Good Conundrum.

Why is an old maid like an old gold ring? Because nine times out of ten she is worth more than half a dozen of the more dazzling and flashy sort of modern make that put her in the shade. And in five chances out of ten she would have been worth more to any man than the one he got.

ON a recent trip through Tasmania, writes a correspondent, our traveling party happened to visit the graveyard at Launceston, and among the various epitaphs discovered the following on a slate-stone slab:

Beneath this rustic pile of stones
Lie the remains of Mary Jones.
Her name was Lloyd; it was not Jones;
But Jones was put to rhyme with stones.

This was considered fairly good, but on our return our host capped it. In the early days of the colony a rich merchant's wife died. Anxious to provide her a suitable monument, the bereaved husband sent far and wide for a stonecutter, and by rare good luck found one capable of reading. The inscription was to begin with the verse, "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband." The first five words went on one line, leaving room for two more letters. "Crown" could not be divided, but there was another resource. To the stone-cutter a crown was "five bob," so he promptly inserted the symbol 5, and the difficulty was surmounted. —*Harper's Magazine.*

DAUGHTER (reading letter)—"But, pa, dear, in this last word you put a letter too much." Pa (self-made, and not a bit of pride about him)—"Ave I, dear? Never mind, I dessy I've left one out in some other word, so that'll square it."

Wouldn't Count That.

A colored parson in the suburbs was making calls on his parishioners. Among those whom he met was Moses Benjamin Franklin.

"How's all de folks?" he asked, walking into the parlor of the Franklin house.

"Dey's all right sma't, pa'son," replied Moses, moving a chair up to the fire. "How's yo'self?"

"Middlin', thank you. Pae roun' to see if yo' was goin' to be present at the love feast Sunday night. We——"

"Oh, yas, pa'son, I'se suah to be dar."

"Gwine to come, Brudder Franklin, with 'Squiah Penny's hen roost on yo' mind?"

"Suah."

"Gwine to git on yo' knees at de love feast with the familiarity of 'Squiah Penny's hen roost stickin' out all over yo'self?"

"Suah. Do yo' 'spect I'se gwine to let a little rooster stand between me an' my blessed Redeemer?"—*Chicago Herald.*

SICILY is the chief source of manna. In that country the trees are cultivated in plantations, and when about eight years old they begin to yield. Cuts an inch and a half to two inches long are made in the bark, cutting through to the wood. One cut is made daily, beginning near the bottom of the trunk, with each succeeding cut about an inch above the former one. The thick, sirup-like juice exudes from the cuts and hardens on the bark into white, spongy flakes, which, when hard enough, are removed and dried still further before they are packed for commerce. It consists mainly of a form of sugar called manite, and has mild laxative properties.

Better than a Cabinet Position.

"My dear," said a K street father to his daughter, "who is the gentleman who has been so attentive to you of late?"

"O, papa, he is such a nice gentleman, and he gets $8,000 a year!"

"Great Scott, child, he must be a Cabinet Minister!"

"O, no, he isn't, papa; he is the pitcher in a base-ball nine."—*Washington Post.*

THE enormously large hats worn by some very little girls make it difficult to decide which there is the more of—hat or child.

PERSONS who take measures to enlarge their business—tailors.

He Loved Her.

"George, I am going to ask a favor of you, and if you love me as you have so often told me, you will grant it."

"Mabel, you know I adore you, and will do anything you ask. I would peril my life for you, my dear."

"My request is not a perilous undertaking, George, but is something I very much desire. I want you to subscribe for the Chicago *Ledger* for me. Indeed, I cannot get along without it. The *Ledger* is one of the best and cheapest story papers in the country. Will you do it, George?"

"Certainly, my dear; you shall have the *Ledger*. I will send for it for you this very day. It will afford me great pleasure to please you. I want you to read the story that will commence in the number for May 11. I hear it is to be a very interesting one."

Remember, sample copies of the Chicago *Ledger* sent you on application. Address, Chicago *Ledger*, 271 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

Posterity vs. Ancestry.

It is no longer questioned, it is admitted, that the blood of man is improving. The children of to-day are better formed, have better muscle and richer minds than our ancestors. The cause of this fact is due more to the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic than any other source.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Hazard, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever and other sickness it has no equal.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

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FOR HORSES.

UVILLA, W. Va., Nov. 17, 1886.

Recently I bought a young horse. He was taken very ill with Pneumonia. I tried to think of something to relieve him. Concluded what was good for man would be good for the horse. So I got a bottle of Piso's Cure and gave him half of it through the nostrils. This helped him, and I continued giving same doses night and morning until I had used two bottles. The horse has become perfectly sound. I can recommend Piso's Cure for the horse as well as for man.

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Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

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